February 6, 1772. NUMB. 2250.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

An Extraordinary Inſtance of FILIAL PIETY.
From the EXPEDITION of *HUMPHRY CLINKER.*
By Dr. SMOLLET.

Mr. MELFORD to Sir WATKIN PHILIPS.

WE ſet out from Glaſgow by the way of Lanerk, the county-town of Clydeſdale, in the neighbourhood of which, the whole river Clyde, ruſhing down a ſteep rock, forms a very noble and ſtupendous caſcade. Next day we were obliged to halt in a ſmall borough, until the carriage, which had received ſome damage, ſhould be repaired; and here we met with an incident, which warmly intereſted the benevolent ſpirit of Mr. Bramble.---As we ſtood at the window of an inn that fronted the public priſon, a perſon arrived on horſeback, genteelly, though plainly, dreſſed in a blue frock, with his own hair cut ſhort, and a gold-laced hat upon his head.---Alighting, and giving his horſe to the landlord, he advanced to an old man, who was at work in paving the ſtreet, and accoſted him in theſe words: "This is hard work for ſuch an old man as you." So ſaying, he took the inſtrument out of his hand, and began to thump the pavement.---After a few ſtrokes, "Have you never a ſon (ſaid he) to eaſe you of this labour?" "Yes, an pleaſe your honour (replied the ſenior) I have three hopeful lads, but, at preſent, they are out of the way." "Honour not me (cried the ſtranger) it more becomes me to honour your grey hairs.---Where are thoſe ſons you talk of?" The antient paviour ſaid, his eldeſt ſon was a Captain in the Eaſt-Indies; and the youngeſt had lately inliſted as a ſoldier, in hopes of proſpering like his brother. The gentleman deſiring to know what was become of the ſecond, he wiped his eyes, and owned, he had taken upon him his old father's debts, for which he was now in the priſon hard by.

The traveller made three quick ſteps towards the jail, then turning ſhort, "Tell me (ſaid he) has that unnatural Captain ſent you nothing to relieve your diſtreſſes?" "Call him not unnatural (replied the other) God's bleſſing be upon him! he ſent me a great deal of money; but I made a bad uſe of it; I loſt it by being ſecurity for a gentleman that was my landlord, and was ſtript of all I had in the world beſides." At that inſtant a young man, thruſting out his head and neck between two iron bars in the priſon-window, exclaimed, "Father! father! if my brother William is in life, that's he!" "I am!----I am!----(cried the ſtranger, claſping the old man in his arms, and ſhedding a flood of tears)----I am your ſon Willy, ſure enough!" Before the father, who was quite confounded, could make any return to this tenderneſs, a decent old woman bolting out from the door of a poor habitation, cried, "Where is my bairn? where is my dear Willy?"---The Captain no ſooner beheld her, than he quitted his father, and ran into her embrace.

I can aſſure you, my uncle, who ſaw and heard every thing that paſſed, was as much moved as any one of the parties concerned in this pathetic recognition.---He ſobbed, and wept, and clapped his hands, and hallooed, and finally ran down into the ſtreet. By this time, the Captain had retired with his parents, and all the inhabitants of the place were aſſembled at the door.---Mr. Bramble, nevertheleſs, preſſed through the croud, and entering the houſe, "Captain (ſaid he) I beg the favour of your acquaintance---I would have travelled a hundred miles to ſee this affecting ſcene; and I ſhall think myſelf happy, if you and your parents will dine with me at the public houſe." The Captain thanked him for his kind invitation, which, he ſaid, he would accept with pleaſure; but, in the mean time, he could not think of eating or drinking, while his poor brother was in trouble.---He forthwith depoſited a ſum equal to the debt in the hands of the magiſtrate, who ventured to ſet his brother at liberty without farther proceſs; and then the whole family repaired to the inn with my uncle, attended by the croud, the individuals of which ſhook their townſman by the hand, while he returned their careſſes without the leaſt ſign of pride or affectation.

This honeſt favourite of fortune, whoſe name was Brown, told my uncle, that he had been bred a weaver, and, about eighteen years ago, had, from a ſpirit of idleneſs and diſſipation, inliſted as a ſoldier in the ſervice of the Eaſt-India Company; that, in the courſe of duty, he had the good fortune to attract the notice and approbation of Lord Clive, who preferred him from one ſtep to another, till he attained the rank of Captain and Pay-maſter to the regiment, in which capacities he had honeſtly amaſſed above twelve thouſand pounds, and, at the peace, reſigned his commiſſion.---He had ſent ſeveral remittances to his father, who received the firſt only, conſiſting of one hundred pounds; the ſecond had fallen into the hands of a bankrupt; and the third had been conſigned to a gentleman of Scotland, who died before it arrived; ſo that it ſtill remained to be accounted for by his executors. He now preſented the old man with fifty pounds for his preſent occaſions, over and above bank notes for one hundred, which he had depoſited for his brother's releaſe.---He brought along with him a deed ready executed, by which he ſettled a perpetuity of fourſcore pounds upon his parents, to be inherited by their other two ſons after their deceaſe.---He promiſed to purchaſe a commiſſion for his youngeſt brother; to take the other as his own partner in a manufacture which he intended to ſet up, to give employment and bread to the induſtrious; and to give five hundred pounds, by way of dower, to his ſiſter, who had married a farmer in low circumſtances.---Finally, he gave fifty pounds to the poor of the town, where he was born, and feaſted all the inhabitants, without exception.

My uncle was ſo charmed with the character of Captain Brown, that he drank his health three times ſucceſſively at dinner.---He ſaid, he was proud of his acquaintance; that he was an honour to his country, and had in ſome meaſure redeemed human nature from the reproach of pride, ſelfiſhneſs, and ingratitude.---For my part, I was as much pleaſed with the modeſty as with the filial virtue of this honeſt ſoldier, who aſſumed no merit from his ſucceſs, and ſaid very little of his own tranſactions, though the anſwers he made to our inquiries were equally ſenſible and laconic. Mrs. Tabitha behaved very graciouſly to him, until ſhe underſtood that he was going to make a tender of his hand to a perſon of low eſtate, who had been his ſweet-heart while he worked as a journeyman-weaver.---Our aunt was no ſooner made acquainted with this deſign, than ſhe ſtarched up her behaviour with a double proportion of reſerve; and when the company broke up, ſhe obſerved, with a toſs of her noſe, that Brown was a civil fellow enough, conſidering the lowneſs of his origin; but that Fortune, though ſhe had mended his circumſtances, was incapable to raiſe his ideas, which were ſtill humble and plebeian.

ANECDOTE.

SOME Gentlemen walking in the Mall the other day, paſſed a pragmatical Coxcomb of the Guards with a red ſtock on, which, one of the Gentlemen obſerved to the other, made the Beau look as if his throat was cut; when the reſt laughed violently at the remark. The Enſign, conſcious it was raiſed at his expence, turned ſhort round, and aſked one of them, if he laughed at him? The Gentleman only replied, that he laughed. Upon which the offended *Beau Garcon* inſiſted upon ſatisfaction; which the Gentleman declined, 'till the young Officer was ſo outrageous and vociferous, that he aſſured him he would attend him early the following morning.---Accordingly they met; when the Hero, being more cool after a nap, began to deliberate, and ſaid it was a fooliſh affair, and he would look it over. "No Sir, replies the other, ſince you have in ſo particular a manner obliged me to come here, I will not go back without giving you your deſired ſatisfaction." Upon that, the Enſign ſaid, he would not fight. "Then, replied the other, you ſhall beg my pardon." "No, ſays he, I will not do that." Upon which the Gentleman took young Bobadil's ſword, broke it over his knee, and returned him the two parts; ſince which the *lilly ſoldier*, with the *bloody ſtock*, has been ordered to quit the army. *Arma virumque cano.*

Juſt publiſhed, at R. AITKEN's *BOOK-STORE, nearly oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe, Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia,*

A NEW GEOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL, and COMMERCIAL GRAMMAR; and PRESENT STATE of the ſeveral KINGDOMS of the WORLD.

CONTAINING,

I. The figures, motions, and diſtances of the planets, according to the Newtonian ſyſtem, and the lateſt obſervations.
II. A general view of the earth, conſidered as a planet; with ſeveral uſeful geographical definitions and problems.
III. The grand diviſions of the globe into land and water, continents and iſlands.
IV. The ſituation and extent of empires, kingdoms, ſtates, provinces, and colonies.
V. Their climate, air, ſoil, vegetable productions, metals, minerals, natural curioſities, ſeas, rivers, bays, capes, promontories, and lakes.
VI. The birds and beaſts peculiar to each country.
VII. Obſervations on the changes that have been any where obſerved upon the face of nature ſince the moſt early periods of hiſtory.
VIII. The hiſtory and origin of nations; their forms of government, religion, laws, revenues, taxes, naval and military ſtrength.
IX. The genius, manners, cuſtoms, and habits of the people.
X. Their language, learning, arts, ſciences, manufactures, and commerce.
XI. The chief cities, ſtructures, ruins, and artificial curioſities.
XII. The longitude, latitude, bearings and diſtances of principal places from London.

With a TABLE of the COINS of all nations, and their value in ENGLISH MONEY.

By WILLIAM GUTHRIE, Eſq;

Illuſtrated with a new and correct ſett of maps, engraved by Mr. KITCHIN, Geographer. ¶ 7ſ6.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, containing upwards of 336 acres, now in the tenure of Thomas Hay, ſituated in the townſhip of Cheſterfield, in the county of Burlington, and Province of New-Jerſey, adjoining to Croſſwick's Creek, juſt at the head of the tide, oppoſite to two fine landings, from which great quantities of country produce of almoſt every kind are continually tranſported to Philadelphia, ſcarce a mile from an excellent griſt-mill, which is a ready market for all ſorts of grain, about two miles and a half from Croſſwick's Meeting-houſe, and nearly the ſame diſtance from Bordentown, being an exceeding healthy part of the country; on the ſaid plantation are a good new two ſtory brick dwelling-houſe, a frame kitchen, and a well of excellent water, with a good pump therein, near the door, a very convenient frame barn and ſtable, almoſt new, and a fine thriving orchard near the ſame, a conſiderable quantity of excellent low land and meadow on the creek, which runs near a mile and a half along the ſide of the ſaid plantation, which, with the addition of a little fence, encloſes the whole place; about half the plantation, on that ſide next the creek, is chiefly a fertile dark ſandy ſoil, exceeding good for Indian corn and rye, conſequently very well adapted for raiſing pork, that valuable article of commerce, for which the county of Burlington is ſo juſtly famous; through the middle of the place it is moſtly unimproved timber ſwamp, which, if cleared, might make excellent paſture land or meadow, whereby a conſiderable dairy might be kept, as the meadows already cleared, are ſaid to yield about 40 tons of hay in a ſeaſon, and the back part of the ſaid place is a more loomy ſoil, conſequently proper for wheat and paſture; therefore, upon the whole, there is not, perhaps, a greater variety of ſoil, or place where pleaſure and profit are more happily united, in any part of the province. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, is deſired to view the premiſes, where the pleaſantneſs of the ſituation, and agreeable proſpects, the benefit of ſo handy a navigation, and the rural retirement, while ſurrounded (at a ſmall diſtance) with polite and agreeable company, with a number of other advantages, will naturally occur to the curious obſerver, in much more ſtriking colours than they can here be repreſented. The title is clear and indiſputable; and for terms (which will be very reaſonable) apply to STACY POTTS, in Trenton, about 5 miles from the premiſes. *January* 20, 1772.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN *away on the ſecond day of January*, 1772, *from the ſubſcriber, living near Wincheſter, in Virginia, a ſervant lad, named* JOHN ROBINSON, 18 *years of age, he is a ſhort well ſet lad; had on a wool hat, two old cloth coloured jackets, a great coat, of the ſame colour, leather breeches, blue cloth leggings, and blue ſtockings; he came from Ireland; has lived in Philadelphia, Cheſter, and Cumberland county; he had on an iron collar. Took with him a brown waggon HORSE, branded on the near buttock with G. B. and a leather ſaddle. Whoever ſecures the lad, ſhall receive Three Pounds reward, and Forty Shillings for the horſe, if not found with the lad, and reaſonable charges, paid by me* DAVID DAVIS. §

Cæcil County, North Eaſt, December 28, 1771.

THIS *ſerves to acquaint the public, and travellers, that the ſubſcriber hath declined keeping public houſe, and returns his ſincere thanks to all his friends and old cuſtomers, for favours done their moſt humble ſervant,* WILLIAM CURREA. §

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBERS,
Executors of the teſtament and laſt will of JOHN VINING, deceaſed,

A TRACT of LAND, ſituate in Salem county, in the province of Weſt New-Jerſey, adjoining to the town of Salem, and extending two miles on a navigable creek, which ebbs and flows ſix feet.---This tract is accommodated with ſeveral good landings on the ſaid creek, diſtant about 30 miles from Philadelphia, and four from a Glaſs-houſe, where many German families are ſettled.---The whole tract contains 1722 acres, whereof 190 are banked meadow, producing fine graſs; 176 are marſh, which may at a ſmall expence be banked and drained, and converted into excellent meadow for graſs or hemp; 1081 acres are upland, remarkably well timbered; 81 acres are white oak ſwamp, of a moſt luxuriant ſoil, and the remaining 295 acres are cleared, on which are erected a large two ſtory brick meſſuage, two brick kitchens, and a large frame barn, beſides ſeveral other convenient out-houſes. The whole of this land is perhaps equal to any in Eaſt or Weſt-Jerſey, as well in the fertility of the ſoil, as the value of the timber, and may be conveniently divided into ſeveral excellent farms, both for cultivation and grazing, with a ſufficient quantity of meadow, arable and wood-land to each farm.

Alſo a tract containing 500 acres of wood-land, contiguous to the above deſcribed tract.

The titles are indiſputable, and the land clear of quit-rent. Any perſons inclining to purchaſe the whole, or any part of the above deſcribed lands, may know the terms, by applying to BENJAMIN CHEW, CHARLES RIDGELY, or BENJAMIN WYNKOOP. 6 *W.*

Lancaſter, Second-month 1, 1772.

ALL Perſons indebted to John Aſhbridge, late of the Borough of Lancaſter, deceaſed, are deſired ſpeedily to pay off their reſpective Debts; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt the Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, properly proved, that they may be ſettled by

§ REBECCA ASHBRIDGE, Adminiſtratrix.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

WHEREAS a certain JOSEPH M'MIN, and MARY his wife, with one child, about 3 years old, came over on redemption in the Brig Polly, Captain M'Cutchon, from Belfaſt, in October laſt, and we the ſubſcribers went ſecurity to the owners of the veſſel for the redemption money, and gave the ſaid M'MIN liberty to go to the country, in order that he might procure the money, on condition he would return in 21 days, and leave the ſaid Mary his wife in town; but ſhe abſconded ſhortly after his departure. Said M'MIN is about 50 years of age, has a halt in his walk, and is diſordered with the rupture, he wears a buckſkin jacket, and an old great coat, a weaver by trade; Mary his wife is about 40 years of age, ſhort and thick, very talkative, and ſmart, with dark red hair.---They have been in the country before, and ſay they have a right to a place in Hopewell townſhip, Cumberland county, but were obliged to leave it on account of the Indian war. Whoever takes up the above named perſons, and ſecures them in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that the money be recovered, ſhall have the above reward, or the one half for either of them, and reaſonable charges, paid by WILSON and PATTERSON, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia. *January* 29, 1772. ¶

To be SOLD, by way of public VENDUE, on the 25th day of March next, on the premiſes, if not ſold before at private ſale,

THAT valuable plantation, well known by the name of Breeze-Ridge, an exceeding pleaſant and healthy ſituation for a country ſeat, being in the townſhip of Northampton, and county of Burlington, about 17 miles from Philadelphia, and 3 from the town of Mount-holly, lying in the Forks of Rancocus Creek, adjoining both branches, and near the great road between Philadelphia and Mount-holly aforeſaid, containing about 500 acres of land, 80 whereof improved good meadow, under good bank, and about 20 acres more may be made, 150 acres of upland cleared, and in good fence, a good large dwelling-houſe, neatly finiſhed off, with two large kitchens, out-houſes, milk-houſe, cheeſe-houſe, and every conveniency ſuitable for a dairy, a pump of excellent good water at the door, with a large new barn, granary, ſtables, cow and waggon houſes, two bearing orchards of good fruit, and a large garden, paled in. The ſaid plantation will be ſold together, or in 2 or 3 parts, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers, the meadow and upland lying convenient to be divided. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to Sarah Biſpham, *of the town of Haddonfield, or* John Hinchman, *Eſq; of the county of Glouceſter, or* John Biſpham, *of the town of Mount-holly, near the premiſes aforeſaid, for further particulars, and conditions of ſale; the above being part of the real eſtate of Thomas Biſpham, late deceaſed, and to be ſold by* SARAH BISPHAM, *Executrix,* JOHN HINCHMAN, *and* JOHN BISPHAM, *Executors. Mount-holly, Feb.* 3, 1772. ¶ 10ſ.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND, ſituate in the townſhip of Carnarvon, in the county of Berks, containing 200 acres, about 70 whereof are cleared, whereof 20 acres good meadow, and a conſiderable part of it watered, and a large quantity more may be made; the corn-land is chiefly freſh, the remainder is well timbered and watered; there is thereon a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, with a large never-failing ſpring, running out of the cellar, or ſpring-houſe under it, as alſo a good ſtone barn thereon, a good bearing orchard, and about 22 acres of grain in the ground; there is alſo a large and convenient outlet for cattle, &c. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, by applying to the owner on ſaid place, may know the terms of ſale, by me WILLIAM MORRIS. ¶

To be SOLD, by way of public VENDUE,
on the 16th day of March next, on the premiſes,

TWO tracts of LAND, ſituate in Eaſt-Jerſey, a quarter of a mile from Prince-Town, adjoining lands of Richard Stockton, Joſeph Horner, and others, containing 261 acres; on ſaid premiſes are a frame dwelling-houſe, barn and orchard; there are near 200 acres thereof cleared, near 15 acres whereof are good meadow, part whereof may be watered from a good ſpring, the remainder of ſaid land is well timbered; late the property of Samuel Cary, deceaſed, and to be ſold by SARAH CARY, Executrix, SAMUEL CARY, and DAVID TWINING, Executors. N. B. The conditions of ſale will be made known the day and place of ſale. *January* 27, 1772. ¶

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the fourth Page.*]

From the LADY's MAGAZINE for September, 1771.

To the EDITOR *of the* LADY's MAGAZINE.

SIR,

The following instructions and cautions are humbly recommended to the notice of your fair Readers, especially the younger part, by Sir, their and your humble servant, A. B-----n.

LADIES,

YOUTH is the season for diversions, and it should also be the season for acquiring knowledge, for fixing useful habits, and for laying up in store a stock of such well-chosen materials, as may be a means of increasing our happiness, as our years increase: Thus will life be filled up in the most pleasing manner. The great art of education consists in assigning to each its proper place, in such a manner, as that one shall never become irksome by intrenching on the other.

My fair country women, make it an invariable rule to begin and end the day with a solemn address to the Supreme Being. It is scarcely possible to offer up our sincere and fervent devotions to heaven every morning and evening, without leaving on our minds such useful impressions as will naturally dispose us to a ready and chearful obedience, and inspire a filial fear of offending; the best security virtue can have. Therefore, as you value your own happiness, let not the force of bad examples, or an unpardonable negligence so far prevail, as ever to lead you into an habitual disuse of private prayer. Let your hearts, as well as your hands, be lifted up, and experience will soon convince you, that this permission of addressing the Almighty is the most valuable prerogative of human nature, the chief, nay, the only support under all the distresses and calamities this state of imperfection is liable to; the highest rational satisfaction the mind is capable of on this side the grave, and the best preparative for everlasting happiness beyond it.

It is an excellent method, ladies, and what every sensible person must approve of, to appropriate the morning wholly to improvement. One half hour, either before or immediately after breakfast, should be set apart for the attentive perusal of, not novels and romances, but some rationally religious author, or some part of the New Testament. With this divine book you ought to make yourselves perfectly acquainted, as it is that basis on which your religion is founded. From this practice you will reap more benefit than can be supposed by one who has never made the experiment. The other hours may be divided amongst those necessary and polite acquisitions, which are suitable to your sex, age, and rank in life.

Another important article that I have to recommend to your attention, my fair readers, is never to descend to converse with those, whose birth, education, and early views in life, were not superior to a state of servitude; their minds are suited to their station; intoxicated by any degree of familiarity, they become proud and impertinent. The habit very many ladies have contracted of talking to, and consulting with their women, has so spoiled that sett of servants, that few of them are to be met with, who do not commence their service by giving their unasked opinion of your person, dress, or management, artfully conveyed in the too general accepted vehicle of flattery; and if allowed in this, will next proceed to offer their ridiculous advice on any occasion that may happen to discompose or ruffle your tempers. Check, my dears, the first appearance of any impertinence by a reprimand, sufficiently severe, to prevent a repetition of it.

With persons, ladies, for whom you can have no esteem, good breeding may oblige you to keep up an intercourse of ceremonious visits; but politeness enjoins not the length, or frequency of them. Few people are capable of friendship, and still fewer have all the qualifications one would chuse in a friend. The fundamental point is a virtuous disposition; but to that should be added a good understanding, solid judgment, sweetness of temper, steadiness of mind, freedom of behaviour, and sincerity of heart. Seldom as these are to be found united, never make a bosom friend of a person greatly deficient in any of them. Be slow of contracting friendship, and be invariably constant in maintaining it. Expect not many friends; but think yourselves happy, if through life each of you meet with one or two who deserve that name, and have all the requisites for that valuable relation. This may justly be esteemed the highest blessing of this sublunary world; uninterrupted health has the general voice, but, in my opinion, such a friend as much deserves the preference, as the mental pleasures, both in nature and degree, exceed the corporeal. The weaknesses, the pains of body, may be inexpressibly alleviated by the conversation of a person, by affection endeared, by reason approved, whose tender sympathy partakes your affliction, and shares your enjoyments; who is steady in the correction, but mild in the reproof of your faults; like a guardian-angel ever watchful to warn you of unforeseen danger, and by timely admonitions prevent the mistakes incident to human frailty, and self-partiality. This is the true office of friendship: With such a friend, no state of life can be absolutely unhappy; but destitute of some such connection, heaven has so formed our natures for this intimate society, that amidst the affluence of fortune, and the flow of uninterrupted health, there will be an aking void in the solitary breast, that can never know a plenitude of happiness.

Happy is the lot of that female, who in a husband finds this invaluable friend. The chief point, ladies, to be regarded in the choice of a companion for life, is a real virtuous principle, an unaffected goodness of heart; without this you will be continually shocked with indecency, and pained by impiety.

So numerous have been the unhappy victims to the ridiculous opinion, that a reformed libertine makes the best husband, that did not daily experience evince the contrary, one would believe it impossible for a girl, who has a tolerable degree of common understanding, to be made a dupe of so erroneous a position; a position that has not the least shadow of reason for its foundation, and which a small share of observation will prove to be false in fact. A man who has long been conversant with the most abandoned of women, is very apt to contract a bad opinion of, and a contempt for, the sex in general. Incapable of esteeming any, he is suspicious of all; jealous without cause, angry without provocation, and his own distracted imagination is a continual source of ill-humour: To this is frequently joined a bad habit of body, the natural consequence of an irregular life, which gives an additional sourness to the temper. What rational prospect of happiness can there be with such a companion? And that this is the general character of those who are called reformed rakes, observation will certify. But admit there may be some exceptions, it is a hazard that no considerate woman would venture the peace and happiness of her whole future life upon. The vanity of those girls who believe themselves capable of working miracles of this kind, and give up their persons to a man of libertine principles, upon the wild expectation of reclaiming him, justly deserves the disappointment they will generally, not to say always, meet with; for a wife is of all others the least likely to succeed in such an attempt. Be it your care, therefore, each of my fair readers, to find that virtue in a lover, which you must never hope to form in a husband. Good sense and good-nature are almost equally requisite; if the former is wanting, it will be next to impossible for you to esteem the person, of whose behaviour you may have cause to be ashamed (and mutual esteem is as necessary to happiness in the marriage state, as mutual affection) without the latter every day will bring with it some fresh cause of vexation, till repeated quarrels produce a coldness that will settle into an irreconcilable aversion; and you not only become each other's torment, but the object of contempt to your family and acquaintance. This quality of good-nature is, of all others, the most difficult to be ascertained; which proceeds from the general mistake of blending it with good humour, as in themselves the same, though in fact no two principles of action are more essentially different. This may require some explanation---By good-nature then we mean, that true benevolence which participates the felicity of all mankind, that promotes the satisfaction of every individual within the reach of its ability, that relieves the distressed, comforts the afflicted, diffuses blessings, and communicates happpiness as far as its sphere of action extends; and in the private scenes of life, that shines conspicuous in the dutiful son, the affectionate husband, the indulgent father, the faithful friend, and the compassionate master; whilst good humour is nothing more than a chearful, pleasing deportment, arising either from a natural gaiety of mind, or an affectation of popularity, joined to an affability of behaviour, the result of good breeding, and a ready compliance with the taste of every company. This kind of mere good humour is by far the most striking quality; it is frequently mistaken for, and complimented with, the superior name, of real good-nature. A man by this specious appearance has often acquired that appellation, who in all the actions of his private life has been a morose, cruel, revengeful, sullen, and a haughty tyrant. On the contrary, a man of a true benevolent disposition, and formed to procure the happiness of all around him, may sometimes, perhaps, from an ill habit of body, an accidental vexation, or a commendable openness of heart, above the meanness of disguise, be guilty of little sallies of peevishness or ill-humour, that may carry the appearance of, and be justly thought to proceed from ill-nature, by persons who are unacquainted with his true character, and take them for synonimous terms, though in reality they bear not the least analogy to each other. The best method to avoid deception in this case, is to lay no stress on outward appearances, too often fallacious, but to take the rule of judging from the simple, unpolished sentiments of those whose dependent connections give them an undeniable certainty; who not only see, but hourly feel, the good or bad effects of that disposition they are subject to. By which is meant, that if a man is equally respected, esteemed, and beloved by his tenants, dependants and domestics, from the substantial farmer to the laborious peasant, from the proud steward to the submissive wretch, who, thankful for employment, humbly obeys the menial bribe; you may justly conclude he has that true good nature, that real benevolence, which delights in communicating felicity, and enjoys the satisfaction it diffuses. But if by these he is despised and hated, served merely from a principle of fear, devoid of affection, which is very easily discoverable, whatever may be his public character, however favourable the general opinion, be assured his disposition is such, as can never be productive of domestic happiness.

Never be prevailed with, my dears, to give your hands to persons defective in these material points. Secure of virtue, good-nature and understanding in your husbands, you may be secure of happiness; without the two former it is unattainable, without the latter, in a tolerable degree, it must be very imperfect.

Jealousy is on several accounts more inexcusable in a woman than in a man; there is not any thing that so much exposes her to ridicule, or so much subjects her to the insult of affrontive addresses: It is an inlet to almost every possible evil, the fatal source of innumerable indiscretions, the sure destruction of her peace, and frequently proves the bane of her husband's affection. Give not, my fair ladies, a momentary harbour to its shadow in your breasts; fly from it as from the face of a fiend, that would lead your unwary steps into a gulph of unalterable misery. When once embarked in a matrimonial voyage, the fewer faults you discover in your partners for life, the better; never search after that which will give you no pleasure to find; never desire to hear what you will not like to be told: Therefore avoid that tribe of impertinents, who, either from a malicious love of discord, or the meaner, tho' less criminal motive of ingratiating themselves by gratifying that blamable curiosity of others, sow dissention wherever they gain admittance, by telling unwelcome truths, or, more frequently, by insinuating invented falshoods, injure innocent people, disturb domestic union, and destroy the peace of families. Treat these busy meddlers with that contempt they deserve; hear not what they offer to communicate, but give them at once to understand, that you can never look on those as your friends who speak in a disadvantageous manner of those persons whom ye have chosen for life, and whom ye would always chuse to see in the most favourable light. If not effectually silenced by such rebukes, be inaccessible to their visits, and break off all acquaintance with such incorrigible pests of society, who will ever be upon their watch to seize an unguarded opportunity of disturbing your repose.

My dears, should any of your companions, whom ye have chosen for life, be guilty of some secret indiscretions, run not the hazard of being told by such malicious meddlers, what in fact it is better for you never to know; but if some unavoidable accident betrays an imprudent correspondence, take it for a mark of esteem, that they endeavour to conceal from you, what they know you must, upon a principle of reason and religion, disapprove; and do not, by discovering your acquaintance with it, take off the restraint which your supposed ignorance lay them under, and thereby, perhaps, give a latitude to undisguised irregularities. Be assured, whatever accidental sallies the gaiety of inconsiderate youth may lead them into, they can never be indifferent to you, whilst they are careful to preserve your peace, by concealing what they imagine may be an infringement of it: Rest satisfied, that time and reason will most certainly get the better of all faults, which proceed not from a bad heart; and that by maintaining the first place in their esteem, your happiness will be built on too firm a foundation to be easily shaken.

My dear ladies, I have been thus particular in giving you instructions for making proper choice of partners for life, and in pointing out the material parts of conduct in a married state, because thereon depends not only the temporal, but often the eternal felicity of those who enter into that state; a constant scene of disagreement, ill-nature, and quarrels, necessarily unfitting the mind for every religious and social duty, by keeping it in a disposition diametrically opposite to that Christian piety, that practical benevolence, and rational composure, which alone can prepare it for everlasting happiness.

Many are the degrees betweeen happiness and misery. Absolute misery, we will venture to affirm, is to be avoided by a proper behaviour, even under all the complicated ills of human life; but to arrive at that proper behaviour, requires the highest degree of Christian philosophy! And who would voluntarily put themselves upon a state of trial so severe, that not one in a thousand has been found able to come off victorious? Betwixt this and positive happiness, there are innumerable steps of comparative evil; each has its separate conflict, variously difficult, differently painful, under all which a patient submission, and a conscious propriety of behaviour, is the only attainable good. Far short of possible temporal felicity is the case arising from hence! Rest not content with the prospect of such a case, but fix on a more eligible point of view, by aiming at true happiness; and that can never be found in a married state, without the three essential qualifications already mentioned, viz. virtue, good-nature, and good sense in a husband: Remember, therefore, my unmarried fair, this repeated caution, that, whenever any of you resolve on marriage, never to give your hand to a man who wants any of them, whatever other advantages he may be possessed of: So shall you not only escape all those vexations, which thousands of unthinking mortals hourly repent the having brought upon themselves, but most assuredly, if it is not your own fault, enjoy that uninterrupted domestic harmony, in the affectionate society of a virtuous companion, that constitutes the highest satisfaction of human life. Such an union, founded on reason and religion, cemented by mutual esteem and tenderness, is a faint emblem (if the comparison may be allowed) of the promised reward of virtue in a future state, and most certainly an excellent preparative for it, by keeping the mind in a constant equanimity, a regular composure, that naturally leads to the proper discharge of all the religious and social duties of life, the unerring road to everlasting peace.

LONDON, November 10.

Much having been said of the ill behaviour of the Portuguese Minister to our Merchants, and complaints having been made of his infringing the liberties which they formerly enjoyed, with respect to the Portuguese trade, we are told that he has declared, in his vindication, that he has done nothing but what every nation has a right to do in support of itself, having lately revived an antient law, by which all foreigners were obliged to pay one per cent. for the commodities they imported into Portugal; that his chief aim being to encourage industry among his countrymen, he has invited them to set up manufactures for home consumption; and that, though the English, and other foreigners, formerly made shoes, &c. for the Portuguese, and charged what price they pleased, he insists the Portuguese have a right to make their own shoes: In fine, he says there are very few English Merchants at Lisbon that are not contraband traders; that they import goods from France, and become considerable dealers, by acting against the interest of both countries, and, when checked in their illicit practices, complain of the infringement of treaties.

Letters from Poland give us the following anecdote: "Some of the Confederate soldiers meeting a Dissident Minister, who had a bible under his arm, they snatched it from him, and finding it to be in the Polish language, were so exasperated, that they were preparing to murder him; when an officer happily came up, who, at first, thought the man whom the soldiers were using so ill, was a spy; but on interrogating both parties, soon discovered how the case stood. He took the minister under his protection, and ordered the soldiers to retire. The latter, chagrined at this disappointment, expostulated with the officer; and gave him the bible, observing to him at the same time, that it was in the vulgar tongue, and adding, that the man who made use of such a book, deserved a thousand deaths. "My friends (replied the officer) God understands our language; he is too excellent, and too full of Majesty, to contemn it. Why should he reject the prayers which are offered him in Polish? Believe me, it is sin only that he hates, and murder is the most horrible of all sins. As to errors, it belongs to him alone to punish them. If you think this man is to be damned, would this punishment be sufficient? and ought you to perform the functions of the devil in this world?" This speech had such an effect on the superstitious wretches, that they swore to their officer they would henceforth turn their vengeance only against the enemies of the state."

NEWPORT, *(Rhode-Island)* January 20.

The following we received from GRENADA *last Week, with an earnest Request that it might be inserted in this Paper.*

GENERAL Leybourne arrived here about 5 Weeks before he called a Council, and when he did call one, it was for no other Purpose than to swear in Mr. de Chanteloupe, one of the old French Subjects, and a Roman Catholic, by Virtue of the King's Mandamus. Governor Leybourne's Commission, which contains a Power which no other Governor of a British Colony ever had, gives him that of receiving old French Subjects into the Council and Assembly, Commissions of the Peace, and making them Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Court of Errors, and dispenses them from taking the Test; although every other of his Majesty's Subjects are obliged by the same Commission to conform themselves to the Acts of Parliament. It has been urged that the Test-Act did not extend to the Colonies; but by Governor Melville's Commission, 9th of April, 1764, it was made to extend, as well as all the other Laws of England, and a Constitution perfectly similar to that of the other British Islands was given to Grenada.---This was the Charter of that Island, given the Inhabitants in the most solemn Manner, under the great Seal, and in their Opinion as irrevocable as Magna Charta is in England. Then all Officers were obliged to take the Test, and all went on well. An Assembly was called for one Year, and, at the Expiration of it, another, for the same Term, but now the Assemblies of Grenada are to be during Pleasure; and composed, in Part, of Roman Catholics, so that besides the Illegality, if the People happen to be deceived in their Choice, they may suffer many Years without Hopes of Remedy; and for the Time to come, cannot reckon upon the Enjoyment of *one* single Advantage for any Length of Time, as the *Will* of the *Prince* is to be *Law* in poor Grenada.---Tobago and St. Vincents are exempted from Roman Catholic Judges and Lawgivers, but their Constitution is equally unstable with that of Grenada.

The Gentlemen of the Council seeing no End of these Innovations, refused swearing in Mr. de Chanteloupe.---They represented to the Governor, that they were willing to obey any legal Orders of the Crown, but that they could not, bound as they were by a solemn Oath, aid and assist in the putting in Execution any unlawful Ones; they represented to the Governor, that the King had sworn to govern the Realm of England, and the Dominions thereunto belonging, by the Statutes agreed on in Parliament, and the Laws and Customs of the same.---That it was out of the Power of the Crown in any Part of the British Dominions, to enforce an Act of Parliament on one Part of the Subjects, and dispense with it on another Part; that it was as much a Law throughout the Colonies, that every Office of Trust, Civil or Military, should be filled by Subjects signing the Test, as any other Law whatever; and if that had not been the Case, it was introduced into Grenada by General Melville's Commission of April 9th, and could not be revoked but by King, Lords and Commons.

The Governor was reminded of his own Oath; but he said, that was his Affair, and not the Council's; that Oath was read, ordered by an Act of WILLIAM and MARY 8th, Chap. 22, sec. 4, and is as follows, "That he the said Governor shall be sworn in Council to the punctual and *bona fide* Observance of all the Clauses in that Act," among which is the following, "That all Places of Trust in the Courts of Law, and what relates to the Treasury of the *Plantations*, shall be in the Hand of native born Subjects of England, Ireland, or of the said Plantations." Now, it is to be observed, that the Council is a Court of Errors and Appeal.

The Governor said, he did not ask Advice or Consent, that the King's Orders must be complied with.---He ordered the Provost Marshal to introduce Mr. de Chanteloupe; he was introduced, and the Governor ordered the Oaths to be immediately administered to him.-----The Gentlemen of the Council were bound, by their Oaths, to support the Constitution, and being all Gentlemen of independent Property, stopped the putting such an unconstitutional Measure into Execution, by retiring.---One and all left the Council-Chamber, and the Governor and Mr. de Chanteloupe remained alone.

It is supposed they will be suspended, and others named for to do this dirty Business.

The Names of the Gentlemen of the Council are Judge MAXWELL, Judge WILKES, eldest Brother of the Alderman, JOHN MELVILL, JOHN DE PONTHIEU, and Major M'LELLAN.

This Affair is a common one to all the Colonies. If this dispensing Power is not put a Stop to, what will become of us? Can we say we are free a single Hour?"

GRENADA.

By his Excellency William Leybourne Leybourne, Captain-General, and Governor in Chief, in and over his Majesty's Island of Grenada, the Grenadines, St. Vincent and Tobago, Chancellor, Ordinary, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS Charles Nicholas de Chanteloupe, Esquire, did present to me a Mandamus under his Majesty's Sign Manual, appointing him one of the Members of his Majesty's Council of the Islands of Grenada, and the Grenadines: And whereas, at a Meeting of the Members of his Majesty's Council for the said Islands of Grenada, and the Grenadines, held in the Council Chamber, in the Town of St. George, on the Third Day of this instant December, I did direct the said Mandamus to be ready, and, in Pursuance thereof, ordered the Provost Marshal to call in the said Charles Nicholas de Chanteloupe (who was attending for that Purpose) to be sworn in a Member for the said Council: And whereas the Honourable Patrick Maxwell, John Melvill, John de Ponthieu, Robert M'Lellan, and Israel Wilkes, Esquires, being all the Members of his Majesty's Council then present in the Island of Grenada, did object to, and refuse to swear in the said Charles Nicholas de Chanteloupe a Member of his Majesty's Council, in Disobedience of his Majesty's said Mandamus, and wilfully absented themselves from the Council (notwithstanding they were admonished by me, that the Consequence of such Disobedience would be their Suspension from being Counsellors) for which said Disobedience, Refusal and Absence, I have suspended the said P. M. J. M. J. de P. R. M. and I. W. Esquires, and each and every of them, from sitting in, and being of his Majesty's Council, and they, the said P. M. &c. and each and every of them are, and is hereby, suspended accordingly from being Members of his Majesty's said Council.

Given under my Hand this third Day of December.

Signed WILLIAM L. LEYBOURNE.

BOSTON, *January* 20, 1772.

By a Gentleman lately from London, we learn, that just as he sailed from thence, he was informed by a person well acquainted with the secret movements of administration, that the Commissioners, men of war and troops, would ALL *be removed from Boston within six months, and the board dissolved.---Should the Ministry be wise and righteous enough to effect this, and cause the American revenue acts to be repealed,* harmony *would be restored between the two countries, and Great Britain would have* REAL *instead of* imaginary *advantage from the Colonies, by a returning trade.*

NEW-HAVEN, *January* 17.

Captain How, lately arrived from the West Indies, in lat. 33, *N. long.* 72, *spoke a schooner, Samuel Stone, Master, belonging to South-Carolina, who was blown off that coast, had been* 14 *days at sea, without any other provision than rice boiled in salt water, his sails tore to pieces, and his people (who were negroes) so much frost bitten, that they were unfit for duty. Captain How supplied them with beef, bread, rum, &c. &c. and the schooner bore away for the West-Indies.*

HARTFORD, *January* 21.

About the last of December, the house of Mr. Samuel Allen, of Sandisfield, took fire. Mr. Allen was gone a distance from home, and Mrs. Allen having occasion to go to a neighbour's house, about 12 *rods distance, in the evening, after having put her three children in bed, about half an hour after, she was alarmed by the cry of her eldest child (about* 5 *years of age) who had been awaked by the fire, and made its escape from the house.---Mrs. Allen immediately ran to the fore door of the house, which, when she had opened, the fire burst out upon her, and prevented her going in. She tried to get into the house at several other places, in order to save her two children that remained in the house, but the inside being all in flames, rendered every means to save them ineffectual, and the two innocent babes perished in the flames. One of them the next day was taken out of the bed where it lay, the bed entirely burnt up, and the body about half consumed;---the other, in endeavouring to save itself, left the bed, and ran into the dwelling room, which was over the cellar, and the bones of it were found in the cellar the next evening, the body entirely consumed---but the liver remained untouched by the fire.*

NEW-YORK, *Jan.* 27.

Saturday last the Supreme Court ended here, during which the following Criminals were tried, viz. The well known Adam Smith, *for stealing sundry Wearing Apparel from Zebulon Watermun, found guilty, and is to be executed the* 21*st of February next.*

Catharine Longworth, for Felony, in entering the House of Mr. Cornelius Van Ranst, of this City, Shop-keeper, and stealing sundry Goods, found guilty also, and is to be executed the same Day.

PHILADELPHIA, February 6.

On Friday, the 31st of January, died, at his Farm, in New-Castle County, after a short Illness, in the 52d Year of his Age, EVAN RICE, Esq; one of the Members of Assembly, and President of the Court of Common Pleas, for that County; both of these Stations he filled several Years, and performed their respective Duties with great Candour and Integrity: By his Death the People there have lost one of their most useful Men, a trusty Delegate, and an upright Judge.

Captain Malcolm, from Cork, on the 12th of November, in Lat. 47:42, Long. 22:30, spoke the Ship Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Sparks, from this Place for London; on the 20th of December, in Lat. 37:29, Long. 52:30, spoke a Ship from Maryland for London, out 8 Days; 22d, in Lat. 38:21, Long. 60:30, spoke the Ship London Packet, Captain Cook, from this Port for Lisbon, 8 Days out; and the same Day he also spoke the Brig Polly, Captain Wilson, bound to Cork from this Harbour, out 9 Days.

The Brig Elizabeth, Captain Davidson, from this Port for Jamaica, ran ashore on Bombay-hook Bar, in our Bay; but as they were taking out Part of the Cargoe, in order to lighten her, it was hoped she would be got off.

Captain Malcolm's Ship is in the Mouth of Duck-creek.

Last Thursday Morning, between One and Two o'Clock, a Fire broke out in the House of Mr. Dunlap Adams, at Trenton, which, together with all his Goods, was entirely consumed; as were also the Houses of Mrs. Merseilles, Mrs. Cumings, Mr. Howe, and Mr. Moore, some Stables, and several other Buildings; and Mr. Pinkerton's House, where the Fire stopped, was a good Deal damaged. The Wind carried the Flakes of Fire to some Distance, whereby the Roofs of eight or ten more Houses were set on Fire at the same Time, by which Means the necessary Help could not be collected to assist at those Houses that were burnt.

And about Seven o'Clock the same Morning, a Fire broke out in the upper Part of the House of Mr. Thomas West, Merchant, in Second-street, a little below Market-street, in this City, which communicated to those of Mr. John Wallace, Mr. William Smith, and Mr. William Savery, adjoining, and consumed the Roof and upper Story of each of them, together with a considerable Quantity of Merchandize, and valuable Furniture, contained therein. The Activity and Public Spirit of the Inhabitants were, as usual, very conspicuous on this Occasion; notwithstanding the Inclemency of the Weather, the Wind blowing a Storm of Hail and Snow, they continued indefatigable till the Whole was extinguished.

*** The MEMBERS of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY meet To-morrow Evening, in their *Hall*, at 6 o'Clock.

Messieurs HALL and SELLERS,

By giving the following Hints a Place in the Gazette, you will oblige several of your READERS.

IT appears to be the general Opinion of those, who are supposed to be best acquainted with the true Sources from which this Province derives its Opulence and Prosperity, and who are not biassed by partial or sinister Views, that our commercial Interest with Great-Britain is in a particular Manner so affected by our Public Vendues, as they are at present circumstanced, that the general Utility of the Province itself is thereby essentially injured: This the Nature of these Sales effects, by actually throwing our Trade into the Hands of Strangers, or Non-residents, more than any other Mode of Dealing among us; besides the Encouragement given to Pilfering, Pawn-broking, and the like clandestine Practices, which are daily obvious; an increasing and alarming Evil! which, from the Situation of the Places where these Sales are principally held, very nearly affects the Welfare of Philadelphia and its Environs: Nevertheless there are some Persons who seem afraid of restricting said Vendues, and of bringing them under the Regulations desired by the Generality of the People, apprehending the Possibility of worse Consequences arising from such Alteration: For, say they,

1st, The present bad Situation of our Trade arises from the too large Importations of Merchandize, and not from the Vendues, which are so much complained of; let the Merchants import less, and the Trade will be better, and in Time will regulate itself.

In answer to this; it is true, that too large Importations have injured our Trade, and thereby the Province in general; but then, if we consider what occasions these too large Importations, we shall find they are not the original Cause of the Injury complained of; for it is the Encouragement given by our Vendues, more than any Thing else, to Strangers, or Adventurers from Europe, and the neighbouring Colonies, to supply this Country with Merchandize, whose large Importations have of late so prodigiously increased, owing to the same Cause, that has so much prejudiced our commercial and real provincial Interest, and not the Importations of our own Merchants; who, in all sound Policy, and well-regulated Commerce, ought to have a Preference in the Benefits arising from our Trade, which is absolutely taken from them by the Nature of these Sales: For it is most certain these Strangers, &c. who are not only useless to this Country, in a political Sense, but also very injurious, by carrying out of it large Quantities of our circulating Cash, would not venture so much of their Property among us, did they not depend on our Vendues, where most of our Trade for ready Money is at present carried on:---This alarming Practice itself, and the Method by which, it is well known, several of these Vendues are actually supplied with large Quantities of sundry Kinds of Merchandize, immediately from Persons residing in Europe, sufficiently demonstrate, that were our own People entirely to refrain from importing, no less Quantities of Goods would notwithstanding be imported one Way or other into this Province, and sold among us by other People; in which Case all the Estates and Property, which it is usual for our own Merchants and Trading People to make thereby, and spend here, would, to the shameful Ill-policy of Pennsylvania, if it was in our Power to prevent it, center in other Places; such a Practice, it is hoped, our own People, provided they are duly assisted by the Legislature, will never suffer to take Place, for Want of properly restricting or regulating any Mode of Sale, that has a Tendency to promote the same, nor imagine the Trade will regulate itself, as it is termed, after it is gone from us, contrary to the Practice of every well regulated Government in the World.

2d, It is further alledged, that the Trade with Great-Britain is against this Province in any Case whatever, and to America in general, and therefore the Trade itself, and not the Mode only, ought to be discouraged.

In regard to this Objection it may be observed, that as the East-India Trade is to Great-Britain, so is that of Great-Britain to this Province; that is, if Great-Britain did not import from the East-Indies herself, other Nations would do it for her, and thereby she would lose all the Balance in her Favour, which is very considerable, that she is supposed to receive on the Re-exportation of large Quantities of said Merchandize to other Nations; so, if Pennsylvania should entirely drop its Importations, Strangers would not only import the same for that Province, but besides, it would entirely lose all that it now gains by its Sales to the neighbouring Colonies, &c. For, though the East-India Trade be prejudicial to Europe in general, yet it is supposed to be profitable to Great-Britain in particular; so, if our Trade to Great-Britain, which perhaps is not favourable to the general Interest of America, was properly managed, and suffered as little as possible to be carried on by Strangers, through a proper Exertion of our own People, and the prudent Measures of Government, in all necessary Cases, taken for that Purpose, it may be rendered beneficial to this Province itself.

3d, Some say, the cheaper, or lower, we can purchase foreign Manufactures, the better it is for this Province.

This is absolutely denied, if it be granted, that the more we manufacture here, the better it is for America; for there cannot be a greater Obstruction against our manufacturing, and thereby discouraging Industry among ourselves, which is the most essential Riches of a Nation, than buying foreign Manufactures too cheap, or at an Under-price; which, in a Country that is daily becoming more populous, and its Number of poor People, that want Employment, encreasing very fast, ought not to be too much countenanced; for, it is most certain, the lower we purchase, the more we shall import, and manufacture the less, which in Proportion, as is most evident, will have a Tendency the more to impoverish this Country: So that upon the whole it may be safely concluded, that so far manufacturing ought to be encouraged among us, and no farther, than will not interfere with our more profitable Employment of Agriculture, which, in all young Countries, is the primary, and manufacturing only the secondary Means of Riches and Prosperity; and that it is highly the Interest of this Province to secure to itself, as much as possible, the Advantages that may arise from its own Trade, which appear at present to be going fast into the Hands of Strangers, owing principally to the Manner, in which our numerous and encreasing Vendues are conducted, which undoubtedly demands the Consideration of the Legislature. As for the stale Cry of Infringement of Liberty, there never was a Law, even the most salutary Law, made in the World, which did not abridge some Persons of the Liberty they would otherwise make Use of; but then the Public in general ought to be benefited by it; which is apparent from what is said above, and might be further insisted on, would be the Case in respect to Pennsylvania, were said Vendues brought under proper Regulation, and a Duty imposed on the Goods, with suitable Exceptions, sold at these Places.

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

*** *For more* NEWS *by the New-York Post, see next Column.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

NONE.

OUTWARDS. Ship Newry's Assistance, R. Conyngham, for Kellibegs. Snow Sterling, J. Martin, Hispaniola.

CLEARED. Sloop Susanna, W. Wyer, to Piseataqua. Brig Nancy, J. Fell, to Virginia.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD, at the New Printing-Office, in Market-street, Price One Shilling,

SLOTHFULNESS REPROVED, and the EXAMPLE of the SAINTS proposed for IMITATION: A SERMON, occasioned by the Death of the Reverend Mr. *WILLIAM RAMSAY*, M. A. Who departed this LIFE *November* 5, 1771, in the 39th Year of his Age. Delivered at FAIRFIELD, in CONNECTICUT, *December* 9, 1771.

By ENOCH GREEN, *A. M.*

To which is subjoined, by particular Desire,

A FUNERAL EULOGIUM, on the same Occasion.

By JONATHAN ELMER, *M. D.*

WANTED,

A PERSON that is capable of directing the Building a PAPER-MILL; and to carry on the Business of Paper-making, when the Mill is compleated.---Such a Person will meet with Encouragement, by applying to ROBERT BELL, Bookseller and Auctionier, at the late Union Library, in Third-street, Philadelphia.

N. B. Said BELL wanteth a large Quantity of fair tanned thin Calf-skins, fit for Book-binding, and will buy every Dozen or Half-dozen that is offered to him, at such a Price as will encourage Tanners to provide good Covers for LITERATURE.

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, at Simon Shurlock and Richard Dennis's Wharffs or Shipyards, on Saturday, the 15th day of February, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and continue until all are sold,

A QUANTITY of Turpentine, with a large parcel of Red Cedar and Live Oak Ship Timber, which is supposed as good in quality as any imported to Philadelphia. Attendance will be given, and the terms made known, at the time and place of sale, by

SIMON SHURLOCK,
RICHARD DENNIS.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE PHILADELPHIA CONTRIBUTIONSHIP *for the ensuring of Houses from Loss by Fire*, having considered the great Risque attending Rooms for smoaking of Meat in Dwelling-houses, Do hereby give Notice, that any Damage that may arise from such Rooms hereafter to be made, will not be sustained by the Contributionship; nor will any Ensurance on Houses wherein they are already built, be renewed, after the Expiration of the present Policies, until such Smoak-Rooms are removed. *By Order of the Directors,*

February 1, 1772. MATTHEW CLARKSON, Clerk.

Downing-Town, Chester County, February 3, 1772.

THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN *away from the subscriber the* 1*st instant, an Irish servant lad, named* WILLIAM CRAWNEEN, *alias* GORDON, *about* 18 *or* 19 *years of age,* 5 *feet* 8 *or* 9 *inches high, of a black complexion, streight black hair, rugged and boisterous in discourse, can neither read nor write; had on, and took with him, when he went away, an half-worn furr hat, two handkerchiefs, one black, the other red, spotted with white, a light coloured half-coat, lined with lincy, under jacket of the same colour, without sleeves, three shirts, whereof one is fine, the others coarse, one of the same dirty, old buckskin breeches, coarse yarn stockings, of a dusky brown colour, with a pair of blue ribbed ditto, two pair of strong shoes, one with thongs, the other with flat square copper buckles. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me* JOSHUA WAY.

N. B. He was seen crossing the Upper Ferry, on Schuylkill, last Sunday morning, and is supposed to be lurking about in Philadelphia.

☞ Large CASES for packing Goods, and BLACK LEATHER TRUNKS, to be sold by D. HALL, at the New Printing-Office.

KINGSTON (in JAMAICA) November 4.

Extract of a Letter from Montego-Bay.

"There is very bad News arrived from the Coast of Cuba! Two Spanish Guarda Costas have taken all the Vessels on the Coast belonging to this Place and St. Ann's, none of which made any Resistance against them, except Captain Baird, belonging to this Place, who fought with them near two Hours. The Spaniards delivered the wounded Men a Long-boat they had taken, which is arrived here."

SAVANNAH, in GEORGIA, January 1.

By a Vessel from Jamaica we learn, that Admiral Rodney was returned from the Spanish Main, without having the British prisoners delivered to him by the Spaniards.------It was expected that the Admiral would soon be appointed Governor of that island.

CHARLES-TOWN (*South-Carolina*)

Dec. 31. Letters received over land from Pensacola, of Nov. 4, inform us, that the Hon. John Stuart, Superintendant of Indian Affairs, had concluded a treaty with the Creek Indians, whereby they had ceded to his Majesty a large body of land, extending 30 miles up the Coosa-River, in addition to the province of West-Florida.

Jan. 6. Letters from North-Carolina inform us that the General Assembly of that province, now sitting at Newbern, hath passed a bill for emitting sixty thousand pounds proclamation money, in paper bills of credit, to discharge the expences of the late expedition, and for other services.

BOSTON, *January* 27.

Letters from London by the Packet mention, that the Board of Revenue and Excise in Ireland being made into two distinct Boards, Sir *Francis Bernard*, Bart. was appointed First Commissioner of the Board of Excise, with a Salary of £ 1000 Sterling a Year.

That Mr. *Venner*, late Secretary to the Board of Commissioners here, has an Employment under the new Board of Excise in Ireland, a Place of £ 130 a Year.

Yesterday Afternoon arrived Captain Wier, in a Schooner from Falmouth, which Place he left the 5th of December, and has brought Prints to the 25th of November; but they contain no very important Articles of Intelligence, except a Confirmation of the Death of Dr. Lucas (the celebrated Irish Patriot) at Dublin: That Advice was received from Leghorn, that the Duke of Glocester, who had been very ill there, was on the Recovery, and thought by his Physicians to be out of Danger:----And that the Parliament was prorogued to the 21st of January, then to meet for the Dispatch of the weighty and important Affairs of the Nation.

NEW-YORK, February 3.

The General Assembly have appointed five of the Members of the House, to be a Committee to examine and see what Repairs are necessary to be made to the Fortifications of this City, and that they report their Opinion thereupon to the House, with all convenient Speed.

They have also ordered, that a Bill be brought in for granting unto his Majesty the Sum of *Two Thousand Pounds*, for furnishing the Troops quartered in this Colony, with Necessaries for one Year.---The same to be made payable out of the Interest Money arising by Virtue of an Act, entituled, *An Act for emitting the Sum of* £ 120,000, *in Bills of Credit, to be put out upon Loan, and to appropriate the Interest arising thereon, to the Payment of the Debts of this Colony, and to such public Exigencies as the Circumstances of this Colony may from Time to Time render necessary.*

A Vessel belonging to Virginia, blown off the Coast, is put into Providence in Distress.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 6.

The Brig Georgia Packet, Captain Souder, is arrived in Georgia from this Place; with whom went Passenger the Rev. Mr. Morgan Edwards.

The Brig Jenny, Captain Lockton, is also arrived in Georgia from this Harbour.

Arrived at Charles-Town. The Captains Hardie, Moore, and Wright, from Philadelphia; and Captain French, from Maryland.

Just published, and to be sold, by JOHN DUNLAP, *in Market-street,*

THREE SERMONS to GENTLEMEN, upon TEMPERANCE and EXERCISE. Dedicated to WILLIAM CADOGAN, M. D. Fellow of the College of Physicians in LONDON.

General Post-Office, New-York, Nov. 1, 1771.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on account of the new regulation of the post from Canada, which is to arrive every Tuesday evening at this office; and the weekly post from the eastward and southward, arriving every Wednesday; the mail going from hence by the Packets, will, for the future, be closed at twelve o' clock at night, on the first Wednesday in every month (being the same time it closes at the General Post-Office in London, for America) and a Packet dispatched therewith, the next day for Falmouth.

By Command of the Deputy Post-Master General,
ALEXANDER COLDEN, Secretary.

Mount-holly, January 27, 1772.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Joseph Smith, deceased, late of Crosswicks, in New-Jersey, and who formerly dwelt at Kensington, in the Northern Liberties of the City of Philadelphia, are requested to make immediate Payment to the Subscriber; and those who have any legal Demands against the said Estate, are desired to bring them in, properly attested, to

RUTH SMITH, Administratrix. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

AN INDENTED SERVANT MAN, who has near four Years to serve, is a good Waiter, can shave, and dress Hair. For Particulars, enquire of JOSEPH PEMBERTON, in Second-street, between Walnut and Spruce-streets.

TO BE LETT,

PART of a plantation, situate on the river Schuylkill, 4 miles from Philadelphia; there is some stock may be lett with the place; a small family will suit best, and none need apply, but those who can be well recommended. Likewise to be lett, a small house, and lot of ground, suitable for a garden, opposite the Widow Dubre's, on the Wissahickon road, two miles from Philadelphia. And, to be sold, a tract of land, containing near 400 acres, situate in New-Castle county, about one mile from Blackbird creek; the county road to Dover runs through the tract.---The purchaser may have credit for the purchase-money, paying interest, and giving security, if required. For further particulars, enquire of

Thetf. JOHN MIFFLIN.

TO BE LETT,

ON the First of April next, the TAVERN, at the Falls of Schuylkill, now kept by Mr. Lukens. For Terms, apply to Doctor PHINEAS BOND. Thetf.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of PETER TURNER, senior, late of this City, Merchant, deceased, are desired to make speedy Payment; and those that have any Demands, to bring in their Accounts, that they may be paid by

PETER TURNER,)
3 *M.* WILLIAM TURNER,) Executors.
THOMAS TURNER,)

A GARDINER,

WHO understands his BUSINESS very well, and no other need apply, may hear of a good PLACE, by speaking to the Printers.

GLASS FACTURE,
In the NORTHERN LIBERTIES.

THE highest Price given for broken Flint Glass, and good Alkaline Salts, next Door to the Sign of the Marquis of Granby, adjoining the Presbyterian Meeting, in Market-street. One Workmen, and two Servitors, are wanted at the Factory. ¶

Salem, West New-Jersey, January 24, 1772.

ON the 17th inſtant, was committed to my cuſtody, a certain DANIEL M'ANITINIE, as advertiſed in the Pennſylvania Gazette, No. 2247, who run away from his maſter the 15th of December laſt, and anſwers the deſcription given of him in ſaid advertiſement, but will not acknowledge he has any maſter. Alſo a Negroe man, who calls himſelf JACOB, and came from Snow-Hill, in Maryland (as he ſays) but has been detected in ſeveral falſhoods concerning where he lived, and is a ſmart active lively Negroe, of about 22 years of age, and has a paſs with him, which is ſuppoſed to be a forged one. Theſe are therefore to requeſt their ſaid maſter or maſters to come and take them out, and pay the coſts, within ſix weeks from the date hereof, or elſe they will be ſold out for the ſame, by BATEMAN LLOYD, Sheriff. ¶

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, the 20th day of February, at the London Coffee-houſe,

A CERTAIN framed houſe, with a good ſtone cellar, a good kitchen in the cellar, rents for £ 12 a year, and the lot of ground whereon it ſtands, ſituate on the north ſide of Chriſtian-ſtreet, in Wicacoa, Southwark, containing in breadth on the ſaid ſtreet 19 feet, and back from the ſaid ſtreet, in length, 110 feet; bounded ſouthward by Chriſtian-ſtreet, northward by the ſouth ſide of a 12 feet alley, as will more fully appear by the deed, under the proportionable part of the Proprietors quit-rent; late the property of John Carr, deceaſed. At the ſame time and place will be ſold, by vendue, a lot of ground, ſituate in Kenſington, called Shakamaxon-ſtreet, on the north ſide of the ſaid ſtreet, being in front, on the ſaid ſtreet, 40 feet, and in length or depth, 154 feet, under the proportionable part of the Proprietors quit-rent, as will more fully appear by the ſaid deed; late the property of John Carr, deceaſed, and ſold by SARAH GILBERT, *Adminiſtratix to the ſaid Carr, Boat-builder.* ¶

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE, on the Twenty-fifth day of February inſtant,

A VALUABLE plantation in the townſhip of Middletown, in the county of Bucks, containing 197 acres, adjoining Joſhua Richardſon's land, and the great road leading from Briſtol to Newtown, and the lands of William Huddleſtone and James Thackery, thence by a ſmall run, called Sand Run, and Neſhaminy Creek, about 100 acres cleared, and under good fence, the plow land is very good for wheat and paſture, about 5 acres of meadow cleared, and part thereof watered, and more may be made and watered, the woodland is pretty well timbered, and every field has conſtant water in it; there are on the premiſes a good black-lead mine, a ſtone dwelling-houſe, about 35 feet long, a good ſpring near the door, a frame barn, and an orchard of good fruit; it is about a quarter of a mile from the Four-lane-ends, and about as far from the Meeting-houſe, and about half a mile from a merchant mill. The title for the land is indiſputable, and the terms of ſale will be made known on the day of ſale, by SARAH PRICE, and WILLIAM SATERTWHAITE, Execut. §

To be SOLD, or RENTED,

A CHOICE STAND for the SALE of Merchandize.

LIKEWISE,

A pleaſant SITUATION for a COUNTRY SEAT.

The firſt is a commodious three ſtory brick houſe, and lot of ground, near the Court-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, in the very center of trade, being the north eaſt corner of Market and Second-ſtreets, free from groundrent, and which has been lett on a leaſe of 7 years (ſome time expired) for 130l. per annum. It contains in front, on Market-ſtreet, 17 feet and an half, and on Second-ſtreet 36 feet, being built upon the whole extent of the lot, and is provided with good cellars, vault, &c. &c.

The ſecond is a lot of ground, within the limits of the city, juſt beyond the improved part of it, being one half of a city ſquare. It contains 498 feet on the ſeventh ſtreet from Schuylkill, that being the eaſt bounds of it. It likewiſe fronts on Spruce and Pine-ſtreets, 183 feet; therefore muſt ſoon become a moſt valuable poſſeſſion, as the city improves faſt that way. It is now incloſed with a good fence, and from its particular ſituation (being ſo near to the inhabited parts of the city on one hand, and, on the other hand, ſo contiguous to the pleaſant *river Schuylkill*) may be an excellent retreat for a man of buſineſs. There is a good two ſtory dwelling-houſe on it, with 3 rooms on each floor, alſo a thriving orchard, of about 50 young apple trees, a ſtable, chaiſe-houſe, a draw well, of moſt excellent water, a good oven, and many other conveniencies.

The purchaſer, on paying down one third of the purchaſe-money, may have a number of years to pay the remainder, with intereſt. Any perſon diſpoſed to purchaſe either of thoſe lots, may apply, for further information, to Doctor JOHN MORGAN, in Second-ſtreet, or to the ſubſcriber, living on the laſt mentioned premiſes. EVAN MORGAN. ¶

Philadelphia, January 30, 1772.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Friday, the 7th of February inſt. at ſix o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-Houſe, a certain brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth 24 feet, and in length or depth 51 feet; bounded by Third-ſtreet aforeſaid, and by ground of Emanuel Frederick Weckerly, George Morgan, and others; late the eſtate of Joſeph Wirt; ſeized and taken in execution, by JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Monday, the 10th of February inſt. at one o'clock in the afternoon (and to be ſtruck off preciſely at 4) at the houſe of Lewis Herring, at the ſign of the Leopard, in Potts-Town, a certain piece or lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of High-ſtreet, in Potts-Town, containing in breadth on ſaid High-ſtreet 60 feet, and extending in depth 300 feet to Queen-ſtreet; bounded by ſaid ſtreets, having a large frame tenement, &c. erected thereon; late the eſtate of Nathaniel Cheſtnut, ſeized and taken in execution by

JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

TO be ſold by public auction, at the London Coffee-houſe, on the 10th day of March next (if not before diſpoſed of at private ſale) all the LOTS remaining of the OLD ALMS-HOUSE SQUARE, a plan whereof will be left at the Coffee-houſe, and at the houſe of Stephen Collins. Perſons diſpoſed to purchaſe by private contract, may apply to ſaid STEPHEN COLLINS, LUKE MORRIS, or JOHN DRINKER, jun. who are appointed by the board of managers to treat with ſuch appliers. Tbe.

TWO HUNDRED POUNDS Reward.

BY Order of the Honourable the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, in America, We, the Collector and Comptroller, of the Port of Philadelphia, do hereby promiſe a Reward of Two Hundred Pounds, Pennſylvania Currency, to any Perſon who will diſcover, and make known, any one or more of the Perſons concerned in the violent Outrage and Reſcue of the Pilot-Boat, and prohibited Goods, mentioned in the Governor's Proclamation, dated the 5th Day of December laſt, publiſhed in the Pennſylvania Gazette, No. 2242, ſo that he or they may be proſecuted to conviction. JOHN SWIFT, Collector, JOSHUA LORING, junior, Comptroller. ¶ 6 *W.*

ALL Perſons who are poſſeſſed of Bills of Credit, iſſued by Act of Aſſembly of the Province of Pennſylvania, dated June 15, 1767, are requeſted to bring them to the Provincial Treaſurer, and receive their reſpective Value. The ſaid Bills are denominated SIX POUNDS, FOUR POUNDS, FORTY SHILLINGS. OWEN JONES. 3 M.

For LONDON,

The SHIP

PENNSYLVANIA PACKET,

PETER OSBORNE,

COMMANDER;

Having Part of her Cargoe engaged, is expected to ſail in the Second Month inſt. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JOSHUA FISHER and SONS, or ſaid Commander on board the Ship, at their Wharff, or at the London Coffee-houſe.

To be ſold by JOSHUA FISHER and SONS, Allom, Brimſtone, Copperas, London Porter, Warrington and Liverpool Ale, Pipes in Kegs, and a few Table Setts of very elegant plain and Copper-plate Queen's Ware.

Baltimore, January 7, 1772.

A CERTAIN ALEXANDER LEWIS, having, by advertiſement in the public Gazette, cautioned any perſon from purchaſing a tract of land, called Alexander's Lot, which the ſubſcriber had advertiſed for ſale.----To remove the impreſſions, which may be made upon the credulous, by the poſitive aſſertions of Mr. Lewis (ſhould they remain unanſwered) evidently calculated to prevent the ſale: The ſubſcriber begs leave to aſſure the public, that the ſaid tract of land lies in Cæcil county, in Maryland, about 1 mile to the weſt of the 12 mile circle, and the ſame diſtance from the weſt line, as ſettled by the province commiſſioners, and on the Maryland ſide of the reputed temporary line, that the ſaid tract is adjoining a tract of land called New-Munſter, lying in Maryland, that he has obtained a patent from the Land-office, after a regular ſurvey made, and certificate returned.---Such is the title of the ſubſcriber, by which he has hitherto held, and will hold the tract of land in controverſy.---Had Mr. Lewis been ſo candid as to point out, where his patent of 70 years old was granted, by whom, and to whom, and the name of his land, the ſubſcriber could then have fully undeceived the public, until that is done nothing is left but conjecture, the moſt probable of which is, that the title and patent reſt only in the imagination of a man capable of ſuch effrontry, as to aſſert that the above land lies in London-Britain townſhip, Cheſter county, and can only be equalled by Dr. Samuel Kennedy, and his man John Jack, in the depoſition taken before the honourable William Allen, Eſq; upon a pretended claim of the above land.----The ſubſcriber will put the above land to public ſale, the 25th day of March next, at which time he requeſts Mr. Lewis would attend with his old patent. MARK ALEXANDER. ¶ 12s.

To the CREDITORS of THOMAS DUBBINS.

HIS Aſſignees hereby give Notice, That a ſecond and laſt Dividend of his Effects, will be made on the Tenth Day of February, 1772, when all Perſons neglecting to deliver their Accompts, proved, to the Aſſignees, will be excluded their Shares. For Payment, apply to PHILIP KINSEY. ¶

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY NEGROE GIRL, between 11 and 12 Years of Age. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

FOR ST. CROIX,

The Ship *FAME,*

TOWNSEND WHITE, junior, MASTER,

HAS good Accommodations for Paſſengers, and will ſail by the 12th of February, at fartheſt. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to TOWNSEND WHITE, or COXE and FURMAN. *January 30, 1772.* ¶

Eaſton, January 18, 1772.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Saturday, the 29th day of February next, at the houſe of Jacob Emrich, in Mount Bethel townſhip, a certain tract or parcel of land, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip, adjoining the lands of James Durham, and others, and containing about 438 acres, whereon is a good dwelling-houſe, ſtables, and other out-houſes; late the eſtate of John Durham, ſenior, deceaſed, ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by PETER KACHLEIN, Sheriff. §

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Saturday, the 29th day of February next, at the houſe of Jacob Emrich, in Mount Bethel townſhip, a certain plantation, and tract of land, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip, adjoining the lands of Myer Hart and Benjamin Stackhouſe, and containing about 230 acres, whereon is a good dwelling-houſe, ſtables, and other out-houſes; late the property of Conrad Beeſacker, ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by PETER KACHLEIN, Sheriff. §

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Saturday, the 29th day of February next, at the houſe of Jacob Emrich, in Mount Bethel townſhip, a certain plantation, and tract of land, ſituate in ſaid townſhip, adjoining the lands of John Long, and land late of John Durham, ſenior, deceaſed, and containing about 90 acres, whereon is a dwelling-houſe and ſtables; late the property of James Durham, ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by PETER KACHLEIN, Sheriff. §

For the ENTERTAINMENT of the CURIOUS,

A COURSE of ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTS is propoſed to be exhibited at the COLLEGE, in this City, To-day and To-morrow; to begin preciſely at 6 o' Clock in the Evening. In this Courſe, conſiſting of only two Lectures, many curious and intereſting Experiments will be exhibited, tending to ſhow the Nature and Properties of Lightning, and how to avoid the Danger of it. Some of the Experiments will be new, having never been exhibited here before; the moſt remarkable of which will be, the heating of Iron red hot, and even melting it, while it is under, and in Contact with, common cold Water.

Thoſe Gentlemen and Ladies, who deſign to attend theſe Lectures, are requeſted to be furniſhed with Tickets, that no money may be taken at the Door. Tickets may be had at Mr. KINNERSLEY's Houſe, near the College, at HALF A DOLLAR for each LECTURE.

N. B. If the Weather ſhould not be dry enough in theſe Evenings above appointed, the Exhibition muſt be deferred till the firſt dry Evenings next Week.

New-Caſtle county, on Delaware, January 13, 1772.

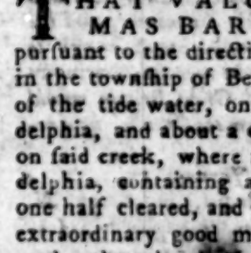
ON Friday, the 14th day of February next, will be ſold by public vendue, at the late dwelling-houſe of Thomas Tobin, Eſq; deceaſed, in Red-Lion Hundred, in the above county, A very valuable plantation, ſituate in the Hundred and county aforeſaid, containing 150 acres of upland, and 30 acres of imbanked meadow, about 100 acres of the upland are cleared, and the remainder well ſtocked with timber; on the premiſes are a brick meſſuage, a large bearing orchard, barn, ſtables, &c. The ſoil of both upland and meadow is excellent, and, from their adjacent ſituation, capable of the greateſt improvement; the ſituation is healthy, convenient and pleaſant, in a thick ſettled neighbourhood, and within half a mile of the river Delaware, over which it commands a very extenſive proſpect. Alſo 40 acres of improved meadow, adjoining the above premiſes and Hanſon's Landing, to which there is a public road; for the conveniency of purchaſers, it will be divided into ſmall lots, ſeveral of which will contain ſome faſt-land. The ſales will begin at 10 o' clock; reaſonable credit will be given for payment of the purchaſe money, by JOHN TOBIN, *and* SAMUEL TOBIN.

N. B. If ſaid day ſhould be rainy, the ſales will be held on the next day. ¶

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE, on the premiſes, the ſecond of March next, at one o'clock in the afternoon,

THAT VALUABLE FARM, whereon THOMAS BARNSLEY, Eſq; deceaſed, did live (ſold purſuant to the directions of his laſt will and teſtament) ſituate in the townſhip of Benſalem, and county of Bucks, at the head of the tide water, on Neſhaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, and about a quarter of a mile from Rodman's landing, on ſaid creek, where flour, wood, &c. is tranſported to Philadelphia, containing about 560 acres of excellent land, about one half cleared, and in good fence, near 60 acres of which are extraordinary good meadow, lately drained, and more may be made, the other half is fine timbered land; there is erected on ſaid farm, a new genteel houſe, of brick and ſtone, 56 feet and an half by 44, with a 13 feet entry through the whole, a black walnut ſtair caſe, 4 rooms on the lower floor, 6 rooms on the ſecond floor, and 3 garrets, all well finiſhed off, and painted laſt ſummer, extraordinary cellars under the houſe, alſo two large kitchens and ſtore houſe, and a well of good water at the kitchen door, with piazzas in the front, and chambers over them for the ſervants, a cellar under the ſtore houſe, a carpenter's ſhop, a brick ſmoke-houſe, 16 feet and an half ſquare, ſpring-houſe, with a flax and wool-houſe over it, two barns, one 66 feet by 33, a threſhing floor in the middle, and bays on each ſide, and good floors in them, and a granary over the threſhing floor; the other a ſmall barn, a threſhing floor, and cow-houſes on each ſide, good ſtables, ſufficient to hold 30 horſes, and lofts over them, for hay, well floored, a commodious ſhed, coach-houſe, and poultry-houſe, 4 compleat barracks, ſtanding on ſills, with cedar tops made laſt ſummer, two orchards, one an old one, of natural fruit, the other a young one, of 300 bearing trees, of the beſt grafted fruit; alſo is erected, in one corner of the farm, a good ſquare log-houſe, ſuitable for a tradeſman, and oppoſite ſaid farm, on the other ſide the creek, is a ſmall meſſuage, containing about 14 acres, with a log-houſe erected thereon, which will be ſold with the farm, or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer; where attendance will be given by WILLIAM RODMAN, and GILBERT HICKS, Execut.

THREE POUNDS Reward.



STRAYED or STOLEN, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, the 6th of October laſt paſt, a young black Horſe, between 4 and 5 years old, about 14 and a half hands high, ſlim built, has a large ſtar, and a ſnip down his noſe, his off hind foot white, trots and hand gallops very well, will pace a little with a curb bridle, carries well. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get the horſe again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward; or, for the horſe only, *Forty Shillings*, and reaſonable charges, paid by the ſubſcriber, living in Second-ſtreet, above Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

¶ 7 *W.* THOMAS HUMPHREYS, Tanner.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Briſtol and Liverpool, by

JAMES HUNTER,

A GENERAL Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, which he will ſell on the loweſt Terms for Caſh, or ſhort Credit, at his Houſe in Second-ſtreet, next Door to the Sign of the King's Arms, and nearly oppoſite to Chriſt-Church.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid HUNTER above the Time agreed for Payment, are deſired to pay.

N. B. Thoſe People in particular, whoſe Bonds, Bills, Notes and Book Accounts, are many Years due, are requeſted to come and pay in a ſhort Time, or they will be dealt with as the Law directs, without Reſpect of Perſons, or further Notice.

Philadelphia, Jan. 27, 1772. JAMES HUNTER. ¶

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

ON Thurſday, the 13th day of February next, at the town of Carliſle, in the county of Cumberland, in purſuance of an order of the Orphan's court, the ſeveral tracts of land hereafter deſcribed, ſituate now in the county of Bedford; one tract of land, adjoining the river Youghioghany, granted to Hugh Crawford by application, called Crawford's Sleeping-place; and one other tract adjoining the above, granted to Lodowick Kunkle, by application, both ſurveyed, containing together about 600 acres; one other tract, ſituate at the foot of Laurel Hill, on the weſt ſide, granted to Hugh Crawford, by a ſpecial grant from the Honourable John Penn, containing 500 acres, ſurveyed; alſo an improvement right of a tract of land, ſituate on both ſides of the great road, about 18 miles from Ligonier, known by the name of Creighton's Improvement, on the Eighteen-mile-run, where attendance will be given at the time of ſale, by WILLIAM GRAHAM, Adminiſtrator to the eſtate of Hugh Crawford, deceaſed. *January 25, 1772.* †

BY virtue of an order of Orphan's Court, will be ſold by public vendue, on Friday, the 28th of February next, at one o' clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, that valuable plantation, on which Samſon Davis lately dwelt, ſituate in the townſhip of Tredyffrin, Cheſter county, adjoining lands of the Reverend William Curry, Samuel Havard, John Havard, and others, containing 200 acres of extraordinary good limeſtone land, about one half cleared, the greateſt part within theſe 5 years, the remainder well timbered, about 20 acres of choice meadow may be made, with very little expence, the timber being cut off, and part already in graſs, and the ſituation ſuch that the Valley creek (which runs through the plantation) can eaſily be turned over the moſt part of it; there are on the premiſes, a new large ſtone dwelling-houſe and kitchen, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, over a ſpring of good water, within a few perches of the door; alſo a log dwelling-houſe not quite finiſhed, built over a ſpring of excellent water, and very convenient for a dairy, a log barn and ſtables, a lime kiln, &c. Upon the whole, it may be juſtly ſaid to be a compleat farm. The purchaſer, on paying one half of the purchaſe money immediately, may have a conſiderable time for payment of the remainder. SARAH DAVIS, SAMUEL MILES, and RICHARD MILES, Adminiſtrat. *January 25, 1772.*

To be SOLD, at public VENDUE, by the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Makefield, Bucks county, Pennſylvania, on the 20th day of February inſt. on the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder,

A VALUABLE plantation, containing 451 acres of land; cleared (of upland) 200 acres and more; 30 acres of meadow, a great deal more may be made; amongſt the cleared land there are about 130 acres of good low land, by the river Delaware; a large dwelling-houſe, a good well of water near the door, a good framed barn, and other out-houſes; two good bearing orchards; the woodlands well timbered. The title indiſputable, payments made eaſy to the purchaſer, and made known at the time of ſale, the greateſt quitrent One Shilling per 100 acres, about one half or more little or no quitrent. THOMAS PHILIPS. ¶

Baltimore County, December 9, 1771.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next General Aſſembly of Maryland, for an Act to confirm the title of the ſubſcriber, of and in two parcels of land, being parts of two tracts of land, called M'Gill's Choice, and Wincheſter's Lot, lying in Baltimore county, in the province of Maryland, ſold by a certain Peter Harmon, late of the city of Philadelphia, Brewer, deceaſed, to the ſubſcriber, JAMES HENDRICKS. § 6 *W.*

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